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VOL. 7.

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NO. 80.

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Dec. 1, 1856—14.

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OFFICE on Short Street between Limestone and
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THOMAS A. MARSHALL,
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March 30, 1857—14.

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May 5, 1852—14.

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They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories,
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Sept. 14, 1855—14.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. Keenon informs his
friends and former customers
that having regained his health,
he will again bind books.

He has bound books sold to
him in November last, and will
give his whole attention to its
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Oct. 28, 1853.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 11.

The Disunion Cry.

For the past twelve months it has been the constant occupation of the extremist press to urge the necessity of immediate disunion, or preparation for some impending crisis which will call for such a desperate resort. But these croakers are too well known to excite any real apprehension among Union-loving men, North or South. The fact is, the sinner pure disunionists *per se* constitute but a small squad of the so-called extremists. The main body is composed of malcontents with the present organization of the Democratic party, who are ready to seize on any topic which offers opportunity for agitation, and thus promise to throw the party into *pi* and create the necessity for a new arrangement of its personnel which may suffice to elevate some discontented gentleman in the scale of political importance. Experience has already demonstrated that some of our politicians, who continually preach the doctrine that southern rights are endangered by the continuance of the Union, are not adverse to a covert league with Abolitionists, if such a league will guarantee themselves an increased share of power and patronage.

But whether corruption or fanaticism constitutes the primal element of destructionist organization, the organization is, itself, too weak to offer an uncovered front on the field of popular contest. It resorts to all the indefinite outlines and vague uncertainties of a phantasmagoria. To this day the public is informed as to the nature or the extent of the impending danger of disunion so frequently and positively asserted, of late, in mere generalities. This species of operation has its advantages, so far as the partial success of its promoters is concerned. The conservative men of the country, sound to the core of the doctrine of State rights, for the sake of the Union, and the Union for the sake of the State rights—honest and brave though they are—are yet only men, after all; and like all men they may occasionally be foisted by false reports, and startled by needless apprehensions. More than that, they may be deceived, temporarily, into fighting shadows, by intriguers, whose interest it is to divert their attention from the substantial issues which demand public attention.

Thus it is that a few organs of the conservative press have lately exhibited symptoms of apprehension for the safety of the Union. Whispers are circulated to the effect that something of concealed importance is now in process of concoction among members of Congress, which threatens a speedy outbreak of sectional contention. Let us not be deceived. Members of Congress are not possessed of an exclusive privilege either to read the signs of the times, or to control the tendency of events. They may do much to obstruct, and more to assist, certain popular movements. But there are some things in our political world which are far beyond their reach. It requires the warmth of sovereignty itself to hatch disunion, and not one sovereign voice has ever yet pronounced in favor of dissolution. Newspaper correspondents may discover mares' nests—honorable members may shrug their shoulders and wear mysterious faces—violent demagogues may raise a loud cry of false alarm—all this and more may become matter of daily recurrence, and yet the Union will remain safe in the hands of its proper guardians, the people of the States.

The treasure of the Union and the treasure of State rights are both intrusted to their keeping. There is no danger of their being lulled into a false security. When they are called upon to prepare for the worst—to face disunion itself for the sake of State rights—their answer will be, "We are already prepared." Especially is it unwise to excite the people of Virginia by repeated clamors to prepare for war in the midst of peace. Strong and self-reliant, our old Commonwealth can wear in safety the bonds of sisterly affection in common with all the States of this Confederacy. She is no pigmy to be chafed by the gentle bond of love and Union, and no power on earth is strong enough to convert this chain of voluntary Union into the shackles of tyranny, even in her moments of deepest tranquillity. No overwrought excitement, no defiant attitude toward the members of the Confederacy, is necessary to maintain the dignity, the honor, and the sovereignty of Virginia.

And no imaginary danger will suffice to diminish, by one jot or tittle, her loyalty to the Union, to which she has given so much, for which she has endured so much, and by which she has gained more than she has given, more than she has suffered.

There is no present danger of disunion, simply because there is no proximate cause for disunion. Conservative Democrats need only to prepare to defeat an attempt against their party organization. This is the only danger which can possibly result from all the intrigues and clamors which affect to assume the form of a movement for a dissolution of the Union.

CAPTAIN SIMMS' MISSION TO FORMOSA.—We have had brief intimations that Captain Simms had been dispatched, by Capt. Armstrong of the East India squadron, on an important mission to the Island of Formosa, and some newspaper correspondents have at various times insinuated that the mission was of a retributive or aggressive character, and part of a scheme to obtain a foothold on Chinese Territory. Official despatches from Capt. Armstrong recently received at Washington, explain the object of Captain Simms' mission, it being to ascertain the truth of an allegation that some shipwrecked Americans were held as prisoners on that Island. The allegations were made by Mr. Marcus L. Woodward, of the American brig *Progressive Age*, who represented that in 1856, while on shore at the port of Takow, an accidental discharge of his gun led to an attack upon him by the Chinese inhabitants, who fired at and wounded him, imprisoned him and a Mr. Gomez, who was with him and only released them upon the payment of a ransom of \$650.

Capt. Simms does not appear to have obtained much satisfaction with respect to the main object of his mission. On reaching Takow he communicated with the Chinese authorities, and through the chief mandarin transmitted to the Governor of the Island a communication from Capt. Armstrong. The authorities appeared very willing to assist him in the prosecution of his inquiries, and he made several visits to the interior. He also visited the capital of the Island, the city of Tawawo. Capt. Armstrong's communication to the Governor, however, returned unanswered, on the plea that the Governor was not permitted to hold diplomatic intercourse with foreigners, with the special leave from the Emperor. A general denial was made, however, by the mandarin of the general of the army of the Governor, that there were any white prisoners on the Island, and that the authorities had any knowledge of the visit of the *Progressive Age* and the treatment alleged to have been received by Mr. Woodward.

Such are the facts of a story of which much was made at the time. Capt. Simms reports that his intercourse with the inhabitants of the Island was pleasant from first to last. He describes the Island as having a fertile soil, a dense population, and a high degree of cultivation. Also, that it is a place of considerable commercial importance, its principal products being coal, camphor and sulphur. Gold is said to be found in some parts of the Island.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

The House army bill authorizes the President to receive into service one regiment of Texas mounted volunteers for the defense of the frontier therefor, for the purpose of quelling disturbances in Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and for the suppression of Indian hostilities on the northern and northwestern frontier. The President is authorized to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not to exceed four regiments, the same or any portion thereof to be organized into mounted regiments or infantry, as the President may deem proper. The volunteers are not to be accepted in bodies of less than one regiment, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories to which said regiments shall respectively belong.

From the Kentucky Tribune.
Thirty-Fourth Annual Report of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

We have received the thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The Institution, in its buildings, instructors and officers, is enjoying a higher condition than at any former period. A first class edifice has been completed, and has been occupied during the winter. A more complete, commodious, and comfortable building is not possessed by any public institution in the country, and together with the former handsome buildings of the Institution is all that is desirable. It is warmed by Gould's Patent Heater, put up by Messrs. Reynolds, Kite & Tatam, of Cincinnati, which answers its purposes admirably, and keeps all the apartments warmed by it at a mild, summer heat.

The cost of the building, thus far, has been thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-seven cents. Some additional bills were yet to be paid, and some work to be done—but no application has been made to the Legislature for an additional appropriation, although that heretofore made was only seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

The number of pupils in 1856, was eighty eight—in 1857, eighty six. A list of the Deaf Mutes in each county of the State, appended to the Report, reveals the astounding fact, that a majority of this afflicted class, are still uneducated. Many counties, having from five to ten, have never sent a pupil to the Institution within the third of a century. Such marvellous, not to say, criminal negligence in the parents and friends of these unfortunate children, is inexplicable. Experience has shown that unless benevolent and intelligent persons in the several counties, will interpose in their behalf, to cause them to be sent to the Institution, hundreds will remain in their ignorance and misfortune for life, their parents and immediate friends, supinely leaving them to their fate.

An appeal is therefore made to the legal, medical, and clerical professions, and to the officials in every county, to interest themselves in behalf of the education of the Deaf and Dumb. Their names are to be found in the returns made by the Assessors of Tax in the county court clerk's office. The Institution is open for the reception of all. No certificate of indigency is needed, and no obstacle exists to admission.

Two or three important facts, relating to Deaf Mutes should be more generally known. There is no mystery, as generally supposed, in educating the Deaf and Dumb. It is just as easy to teach them the alphabet, to write a legible hand, and to spell the names of all sensible objects, or of any object, which can be represented by a picture, as it is to teach speaking children; and thus for their education ought to be and could be at home. At least a year's instruction may be given by any parent who will take the pains to do it, and who has the manual alphabet used in their instruction. This is attached to the Report, with directions to parents for home instruction of their children.

A second fact of deep interest is that more than one-half of the Deaf and Dumb, have become so by disease in infancy, and in most cases from want of proper care and medical treatment. Every child who has the measles, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, colds, &c., is liable to become deaf. Proper care, it is believed, will prevent more than one-half of the cases of deaf mutes that exist.

A third fact of equal interest, is that from twenty per cent. of deaf mutes are the children of cousins. It is greatly to be regretted that the law forbidding the marriage of first cousins did not pass the recent Legislature. Their marriage is a violation of a law of nature, as is evidenced by the affliction visited in almost every case upon their offspring in deafness, blindness, and idiocy; and ought to be a violation of human laws also. The Commonwealth has the clear right to protect itself against these ill-starred matches, whose offspring it has to sustain, too frequently for life. It may be hoped that this important subject will not escape the action of our legislators many years longer.

We repeat the hope that every effort will be made by the benevolent, to send these unfortunate to the Institution in this place. They are to be found from one to twenty in every county in the State. We omitted to notice in its proper place, the marvellous health enjoyed by the pupils—only two deaths having occurred among them since the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five. This remarkable exemption from disease is owing to the cleanliness and temperance on the part of the guardians, the people of the

From the New Orleans Picayune, March 7.

The Southern Pacific Road.

It is less than a year since the seat of this great enterprise was transferred to New Orleans, and the books were opened for new subscriptions here. The company was surrounded with difficulties, and met, unexpectedly, with many more in the prosecution of their labor. They have the greatest reason to be grateful with the results of their eleven months work.

Reference to the report of December last, the promises held out to the stockholders will be seen, and their verification up to the day, fully tested. Provision was to be made to float the company from its floating debt—the charter was to be secured—and the land grant of 256,000 acres perfected. These have been done. The rights of the company are irrevocably vested—the debt is in a way to be fully provided for, and the lands have been carefully selected and surveyed, and are represented to be of great value.

The adjustments and settlements of the new company have had, too, a very important influence on the character and amount of stock. The amount issued was, by the books, in April of last year, when the subscription was opened here, \$2,474,790. The New Orleans subscription added to that sum, \$322,782. When the measures taken by the company are fully completed, the capital stock will have been actually reduced in amount, by the sum of \$470,063, since April, 1857.

It is not the policy of the company to construct the road by the proceeds of sales of its stock.—The amount issued must be a comparatively small one, and the number of proprietors necessarily limited, and, as the whole profits and the greatest interest will all belong to the proprietor—the share holders of the stock—it has a great intrinsic value, and must at no distant day, reach a high figure in the market.—The utmost confidence prevails that a wise administration of the land grants, which are part of the best public domain of Texas, will suffice to pay off the bonds for the construction of the road, and to leave a large surplus for distribution among the owners of the stock, which now stands below three millions, and will probably never reach five millions of dollars. That amount is the utmost limit to which the subscriptions will ever go, before the company will have so established the road, and its own credits that thenceforward it will proceed with ample means, derived from its own abundant and annually increasing resources. We urge this more particularly for the benefit of those who, being subscribers, accidentally or from other information, suffered their stock to be sold, and who have it in their power to repossess the same by the 19th of this month.

The last Legislature of Texas increased the price of her public domain about one hundred per cent., a fact which adds greatly to the value of the railroad grants. Higher rates still were attached to her own railroad reservations. We may add as items of public information, that the arrangements for the adjustment of the floating debt of the company are going on satisfactorily, and that they are actively engaged in providing for the completion of the contract with the Messrs. Grant & Co., for the unfinished portion of their seventy mile contract. Four thousand tons of iron, to be laid on this track, have been purchased, and are now ready for delivery to the company.

In all this there is everything to encourage the friends of this great enterprise—nothing to dispirit

the people of the country, and to induce them to leave ground for its enemies to stand on. It has obstacles yet to overcome, but the energy which has brought it into its present strong position, inspired by success, will not fail to go on with confidence, and achieve other successes. It is to be hoped that, at no distant period, the intelligence and patriotism of Texas will blend the interests of the Southern Pacific with those of the Memphis and El Paso road, and thus give a united action in favor of the first grand division of 800 miles of a national road to the Pacific ocean, which will command the contract for carrying the mails, troops and military supplies of the Government of the United States.

Pursuing a Widow Under difficulties.

The *Bucyrus (O.) Journal* spins the following yarn, which, however faulty in its facts, is readable as a romance. The editor was prompted to "perpetrate" it, by observing in a Pittsburgh paper the marriage announcement of a couple who formerly resided in Bucyrus. The yarn is reeled off in this fashion:

"Two years ago the bride was a young lady of twenty, the daughter of a wealthy merchant in Washington, Pa. In her father's employ was the young lady being bewitchingly beautiful, as in duty bound, fell desperately in love with her.

She reciprocated the attachment, and they were betrothed. Unfortunately, the young lady's father entered his protest against this pleasant arrangement, and accordingly the young people put off the happy day indefinitely. About a year afterwards she received a most tempting proposal, which, urged by her father, she accepted, and to the eternal despair of poor Robert, was married. But alas for the poor bridegroom! Scarcely three months had elapsed when a kick from a vicious horse killed him. Robert consoled the widow, and determined at the end of a year or so to marry her. He had too much respect for her to press his suit immediately, and did not for fifteen months, when he proposed. To his horror, she informed him that she was already engaged, and that in three months more, her second marriage command at Orizaba.

Removal of Juarez to Guadalajara.—Since writing what is stated above concerning the position of Juarez in Guanajuato, we observe a proclamation of Degollado, stating that the Juarez Government had been removed to Guadalajara in order to be out of reach of the revolutionary forces.

Guadalajara is one of the largest, wealthiest, and most powerful cities of the Republic.

Trias and Comonfort.—General Trias has published a reply to Comonfort, repelling the charge of treachery brought against him by the ex-President. Trias is Minister of War under Juarez.

Yucatan.—Everything is still quiet in Yucatan, nothing having occurred to disturb the ascendancy of the Liberals.

Mr. Buchanan seems destined to go through the same ordeal of fiery, vindictive opposition that Jefferson and Jackson went through, and we think with about the same result.—*Enquirer.*

This is not the first intimation we have had that BUCHANAN is in for a second term; not the first time the courtier has compared him with men, to one of whom he was a bitter opponent, while the other announced him a "vile reptile," and to either of whom he is about as likeable as CALIFORNIA.

March 8, 1858.

From the New Orleans Delta, 11th.
Later from Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship Tennessee we have files of papers from Vera Cruz to the 7th instant, and from the City of Mexico to the 4th.

The *Progreso*, of Vera Cruz, (liberal,) says that all the news is favorable to the Constitutionalists; that Osollo had been compelled to retreat from Celaza, and that Cobos, the great champion of the Church, had suffered a total defeat in Tehuantepec.

Capture of San Luis Potosi.—The Extraordinary from the city brought down news that Vidaura had defeated and made prisoners of the division of Gen. Cruz; that he had subsequently advanced upon San Luis Potosi and captured that place.

It was reported that Osollo was to make another attack on Celaza on the 6th or 7th inst.

The *Progreso* says that the positions of the Constitutional forces were very strong; that the utmost enthusiasm prevailed among them, and that every confidence was placed in the skill and energy of General Parodi, who had been invested with extraordinary powers for the conduct of the campaign.

Movements of Echeagary.—General Echeagary, who holds Puebla to the Zuloga government, has marched out of that city ostensibly with a view to subdue the Liberalists in the State of Vera Cruz. The *Progreso* now thinks he will not dare to assume the offensive. That paper gives an account of the strength of the Constitutional forces rather different from the Sociedad above referred to. It says that there is a garrison of 600 men in the strong fortress of Perote, 400 at La Hoya, and that La Llave had, well armed and well disciplined men under his command at Orizaba.

Removal of Juarez to Guadalajara.—Since writing what is stated above concerning the position of Juarez in Guanajuato, we observe a proclamation of Degollado, stating that the Juarez Government had been removed to Guadalajara in order to be out of reach of the revolutionary forces.

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March 8, 1858.

GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

5 boxes Star of Richmond;

3 boxes Damascene Blends;

5 boxes Henry Clay;

6 boxes Old Hickory;

6 boxes Natural Leaf;

15 boxes Various Brands;

4 boxes Smoking Seafarers Tobacco;

2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.

Havana, Louisiana, Maryland, and Virginia Smoking Tobacco, for sale by

GRAY & TODD.

March 8, 1858.

GRAY & TODD.

VARIETIES.

Pickles, assorted.

Sauces, assorted.

Lime Juice.

Apple Syrup.

Ginger Preserves.

Olive Oil.

Sardines.

Pickled Oysters.

Lobsters and Crabs.

Catfish, assorted.

Fresh Peaches.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1858

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

CODES OF PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION.

The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

The Democratic Party vs. Mr. Lindsey's Resolutions.

In our last issue we published the resolutions on Federal Relations, offered by the American Representative from Franklin county during the recent session of the General Assembly, together with an account of the manner in which they were treated by the Democratic House of Representatives.

The object of these resolutions was to get a deliberate expression of opinion upon the points embraced in them from the Democratic members of the Legislature, they having in some way avoided their fair discussion before the people in every canvass which has ever yet been made in this State. It is well known that the Democratic party in this State never have boldly taken any position upon those of the resolutions which declare the opinions of the American party upon the foreign question, but have invariably avoided it by taking up some side issue, generally upon the slavery question or the everlasting Kansas Nebraska bill. But it was hoped that now that the Democrats had gained a majority in the State by gross misrepresentations of their own principles and those of their opponents, they would come out in a manly manner and let the people know on what side of these questions they stand. But those hopes were doomed to be disappointed; the Democrats laid the resolutions upon the table—and thus, by a parliamentary assassination, virtually acknowledged their unwillingness to take issue upon them.

The resolution denying that the States have the right to confer the rights of citizenship upon aliens—thus giving them the power to vote for Congressmen, United States' Senators, and for President of the United States, before they are even citizens of the country—was clear and explicit, and the Americans of the Legislature were anxious that the Democrats of the State should make some authoritative expression of opinion upon the subject and place themselves upon record upon it by some legislative declaration. It would have been a strange spectacle to have seen conservative old Kentucky declaring, through her Legislature, that the free soil States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, have the right to bestow the rights of citizenship upon aliens and free negroes in spite of the Constitution and the laws of Congress. The Democrats generally shelter themselves with the plea that the Dred Scott decision declared such to be the law, although there is not an intelligent man among them who does not know that that decision did nothing of the kind. It remanded the slave (Dred Scott) back to the service of his master. It would have been pleasant for Kentuckians to have heard it declared that the Abolitionists in the northern States have the right to place the alien just from Europe, or the free negro of Kentucky, who may have left the State on account of some crime, on an equal footing politically with the free born Kentuckian! It would have been pleasant for southern men to have heard that the men elected to Congress by these negroes and aliens could counterbalance the votes of as many men from the southern States, and thus help to swell the already too greatly preponderating power of the northern States, and assist in oppressing the south by electing men to Congress who are opposed to southern interests! This is the position assumed by the southern Democratic press, and this is the question upon which it was desired to gain an expression of opinion from Democratic legislators, who, however, dodged the subject. We understand it to be the doctrine of the national Democracy that each State in the Union has the right to bestow the rights of citizenship upon the alien and the free negro within the borders of that State, and to permit them to take part in the Federal Government by voting for members of Congress and indirectly for U. S. Senators and for President. But the Constitution prohibits to the States the power of making treaties and of declaring war, reserving these powers to Congress. The General Government alone has the right to grant the protection of the United States flag. By permitting aliens to vote in the States, for State and Federal officers, we will soon have the ridiculous spectacle presented in the northwest of some of the States of this Union being controlled, and the balance of power in Congress being held by men elected, by those whom those States are unable to protect from reclamation by the Government of which they were once subjects and whom the United States are under no obligation to protect from such reclamation. This is truly a nice theory of sovereignty and government—a great country like ours governed by the minnows of foreign despots!

The Kansas Nebraska bill, the Cincinnati platform, and President Buchanan's Inaugural, all endorsed and approved of alien suffrage in the Territories, and the vile doctrine was considered part of the Democratic faith. It was a ritual by which they were all sworn. But when the vote was first taken in the Senate upon the alien feature of the Kansas bill, every Southern Senator voted for confining the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States, while all the Northern Democrats and Black Republicans voted against such limitation of the elective franchise; and the southern men finally only voted for it because the northern Democrats would not repeal the Missouri Compromise unless this concession was made to the free soil sentiment. This was also the case when the Minnesota election was passed, the northern men were for the southern men against alien suffrage, thus showing

that one section would gain and the other, **Our Minister to Berlin—His Expenses—A Panzer Diplomat.**

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Hon. Joseph A. Wright, ex-Governor of Indiana, enjoys the honor of representing the United States as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Prussia. Some curious reports of the eccentricities of this diplomat have reached this country, through German and French journals, as well as through private letters from Americans at Berlin. Mr. Wright possesses the usual qualification of American Ministers in Europe, of a total ignorance of French, German, or any other continental language, while his knowledge of English is not above suspicion among thoroughly well educated English and Americans. He appears to be bemoaning his destiny in being sent to starve or beg in the Prussian capital. One of his friends gives to the public, through the press, the following elegant extract from one of his private letters, just received:

"I am living in a large building, with 11 rooms; rent, 1,200 thalers a year; four servants costing about 1,000. Have furnished my own house at an expense of about 3,000. You see if I come home, I shall have to borrow money to get home on. It will all come right in the end. Never mind, there is a good time ahead, Your friend,

WRIGHT."

Admire the imperial manner in which Wright writes "Wright," right at the end of his letter, without condescending to the plebian Christian name, or the vulgar initials. Then admire the self denial of Wright, who has to pay 1,200 thalers (equal to \$240) for house, rent, and 1,000 thalers (equal to \$700) for servants' hire, making \$1,540 a year for these two most important items of housekeeping. Then observe, too, that Wright has gone to the enormous expenditure of 3,000 thalers (equal to \$2,400) for furnishing his house, consisting of eleven rooms, and any one who has ever furnished, in plain style, a house consisting of eleven rooms in this country, will wish he could have done it as cheaply as the American minister at Berlin has furnished his.

Now, as we all know that Gov. Wright does his own marketing, so as to make good bargains; that he feeds his guests chiefly on hommony; that he never has a drop of wine or spirits in his house; that he has but a small family; and that Berlin is not an expensive city to live in, we may safely put down his annual expenditures for all purposes as follows:

WRIGHT'S ANNUAL EXPENSES.		
House rent,	1200	thalers, equal to \$840
Servant's hire,	1800	700
Hommony,	180	126
Other provisions,	1500	1,050
Clothing, etc.,	500	350
Carriage hire,	50	35
Omnibus hire,	25	17
Tobacco,	100	70
Extras,	500	350
Total,	5,055	\$3,538

This is a very heavy sum, truly, for the representative of a great power like the United States, to expend in a year at a great European capital. Be it remembered, however, that the gentleman who bemoans, in the letter we have quoted, the enormous expenditure he is put to, receives as his salary from the United States Treasury, the sum of \$12,000 a year, so that after all, when hommony, house rent, carriage and everything else are paid for, he might still have the neat little surplus of \$8,362. This ought to be the sum of his profit in the first year, when he has had his furniture to buy. In subsequent years his profits ought to be \$10,862. Now what does poor Wright do with his money, that he should talk about having "to borrow to get home on?" If he gives a satisfactory explanation of the way the money goes, we shall start a charity or subscription list, or an Everett lecture, or an amateur concert, for the relief of this unfortunate diplomat in difficulties, who, to live on hommony at Berlin, has only \$12,000 a year.

Mr. Lindsey's resolutions boldly and unequivocally assert that the power does exist in Congress to put down this monstrosity. The Democrats refused to take any position upon the question. They were evidently loath to say anything which would be inconsistent with their pet ideas of Territorial sovereignty, but at the same time feared to declare that the Government has no power to protect itself against this evil. The New Mexico and Utah bills referred to Congress the right to revise the acts of the Territorial Legislature, and if disapproving of any of them to render all such acts null and void. Now it is evident that if Congress has the right to abrogate the acts of the Legislature of a Territory, it must also have the power to legislate for that Territory. This right of Congress to revise and abrogate the acts of a Territorial Legislature was again asserted in Toombs' bill, in the case of the test oaths established by the Legislature of Kansas and other laws passed by that Legislature, although no such power was specially reserved to Congress in the Kansas bill as it was in the Utah bill. Any lawyer will admit that if Congress has the power to say what the Legislature of a Territory may or may not do, it has also the power to directly legislate for that Territory. And as the Democrats have claimed the Compromise measures of 1850 as their own peculiar property, we contend that they thereby admit the power of Congress over the Territories, however inconsistent with their various other positions it may seem. If, then, Congress has any power of legislation over the Territories, there certainly can be no case in which it could more rightfully and appropriately be exercised than in checking this outrageous practice of polygamy in Utah. It is ridiculous to talk of their religion countenancing murder, theft, or treason, those crimes should nevertheless be punished.

CONCERT.—The concert for the benefit of the Presbyterian Choir, on last Tuesday night, passed off in a manner highly creditable to all who were engaged in it. The audience was large and select and testified their appreciation of the exquisite music by frequent bursts of hearty applause.

THE WINTER IN EUROPE.—Contrary to the experience of early and mid-winter on this side of the Atlantic, those seasons in Europe have this year been remarkably severe, even in rather Southern latitudes. In the Island of Malta, which is not far from the African coast, the snow was several feet deep, and this was the first snow storm of consequence there since 1812, a year that will be ever memorable for the disastrous Russian campaign of the first Napoleon. At Constantinople, up to the 3d ult., snow fell for fifteen days in succession, and so terrible a snow had not been experienced in Turkey for twenty years. The navigation with Odessa was entirely closed, and even the Greek Islands were clothed in white. For the first time in a century the river Po, in Italy, had been frozen tight, so that men, horses and vehicles passed over its surface. In Smyrna, generally so free from winter, the frost and snow have occasioned much inconvenience and suffering. In many of the towns in Turkey and Greece the roofs of houses had fallen in from the weight of snow accumulated upon them. This reminds us of the records of former ages, when, between the years 1,000 and 1,200, the Tiber and even the Adriatic Sea were several times frozen hard—the latter near Venice and Trieste.

THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT may be a Democratic paper, but it differs widely from the Democratic party in its construction of the principles of that party, and its application of those principles; and it can neither be denied nor disguised that it is doing more to embarrass and defeat the Democratic party than all the opposition papers in the State, or we might say, out of it.—*Maysville Express*.

Assuming the charge preferred by the *Express* against Mr. Harney to be true, the next question to be decided is as to which one of the two divisions constitute the Democratic party. The Louisville *Democrat* occupies the position held by nearly all Northern Democrats, including the ablest men of that party, as also the position of Mr. Buchanan in his Inaugural and in his instructions to Walker. If he differs from the Democratic party, there is no Democratic party in the North; hence "nationality" is no longer the peculiar attribute of that faction. Mr. Harney is consistent with the "construction he has given to the principles" of the Democratic party for the last three years, when he was set forward as the very embodiment of Democracy; his principal defect is that he has not kept up with the terrors, or progress, of the hypocritical Loco-foco squad.

WE are indebted to our young friends KEENON & CRUTCHER for the April number of Harpers Magazine. They have also a fine assortment of Books, Stationery, &c., on hand.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

[Continuation of Mr. Crittenden's speech.] Mr. C. speaks of the Missouri Compromise, as its accomplishment was hailed as one of the greatest acts of that great leader Henry Clay. It brought peace to the country by localizing slavery, and should not have been broken. He was growing older and is less susceptible to new impressions, and would have been content to have rested upon that compromise. Has its repeal brought us peace? The reverse of peace, it has brought us trouble. Turning to Kansas he said: He would vote for her admission if he thought it would bring peace, but he didn't believe it would. It is said that submission will localize the question of slavery in that Territory. He didn't believe it. If that question is to be debated, it will be debated here, but must be debated in the right way. There should be no excitement.—Why should his friends North use such invectives, he might say, of the most atrocious kind. Shall we not live in peace and harmony as our fathers did? We are united in language and in blood and yet our great destiny and future are for gotten, while this petty subject of disagreement is nursed into colossal proportions.

Alluding to previous debates, he said he was much gratified in learning from them the comparative resources of the two sections of our country. The Senator from South Carolina had detailed the resources of the South, and while listening to them it seemed to him this was the most natural union in the world. If these sections apart would make a nation of which any man would be proud to be a citizen, what a magnificent union it makes when you put both together even where there is discord, but lulled. What a summer sea lies before us of boundless prosperity. In concluding, he said he should vote on the question as a Senator of the United States of America, and not as a sectional man. He owed allegiance to no section. The course he would approve would be to pass a law by which the constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if it was ratified he would admit Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Trumbull, after complimenting Mr. Crittenden's speech, proceeded to state his objections to Lecompton. We are, he said, in the midst of a great strife. Pass this bill, say one party, and there will be a civil war. Reject, say another, and there will be a dissolution of the Union. But for the slavery question lying at the bottom he apprehended few would be opposed to admission under this constitution. He held the immediate cause of our present difficulty to be the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

He then entered into a view of the slavery question since 1850, discussing the Dred Scott decision. He controverted the views of the Senator from Louisiana, and followed at great length the cases cited by that Senator. Then proceeding to the general question, he denied the doctrine that the constitution of the United States extends slavery into the Territories, contending that the Constitution doesn't itself operate over the Territories except by act of Congress.

Shall the individual political decisions of Judges in the Dred Scott case overthrow the decisions of Congress extending over a period of nearly fifty years? Congress then having power to make all needed rules, and believing as he did slavery wasn't beneficial, he thought Congress ought to prevent its recognition in Territories, so that all new States shall be free. Mr. Trumbull recapitulated the outrages and frauds in that Territory, which culminated in the Lecompton Constitution. He looked on the Lecompton Constitution as no insignificant question.

He didn't know what would follow the passage of this constitution. He couldn't foresee the consequences. He wouldn't be responsible for them, but he knew what would follow its rejection. There would be peace and quietness. All Kansas asks from Congress is to cease legislation. Here people can get along very well now that they have rescued their government from the hands of usurpers. All they ask is to be let alone, and in due time they will frame a constitution.

At the close of Mr. Trumbull's speech there was some conversation about meeting at eleven o'clock in the morning; also about evening sessions, but the subjects were finally postponed to-morrow.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Bell concurred in Mr. Bigler's ex parte motion to sustain Mr. Toombs' bill. It was to bring Kansas into the Union without the vote of the people on the constitution. But how he asked, shall we cut the gordian knot of Kansas politics; by the sword or by peaceful means? The President, said Mr. Bell, recommends the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution maintaining the legality of that instrument and its accordance with the organic act.

Mr. Bell here entered into an examination of the organic law to see if it conferred the power upon the people of Kansas to form a constitution whenever they please without reference to time or population. He was sure it conveyed no such power. If it did, it would have a most mischievous effect, Utah, New Mexico, Nebraska, Washington, and Dakota might come in this session under such a principle. There then, he said, is heresy put forth at the threshold by the President.

Next as to the legality of the Lecompton constitution, he referred to the authenticated records of successive frauds, and expressed surprise that Senators in the face of such evidence could argue in favor of the legitimacy of that instrument. It would, he intended, take twice two thousand and troops to force that constitution upon the people of Kansas.

Mr. Bell then went into a lengthened resume of the Presidential campaign of 1852, showing the feelings then existing in relation to the Missouri compromise. The successful candidate of that campaign on coming into office pledged himself to maintain the peace of the country, but within eight months, by some diabolical object, the political sky was changed, and a tempest arose that is still raging. The Free Soilers in the House and Senate had largely increased, and will continue to increase. Do the Southern gentlemen wish to multiply them still faster? He thought one of the worst results of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was to cement and to lay the foundation of an organization of this sectional party.

Referring to the assertion that the admission of Kansas would allay the excitement, he prophesied that it would take three years at soonest before it would subside. In conclusion, he commented severely on Mr. Seward's threat that agitation must continue till the South ceases to seek the extension of slavery under the Federal Constitution, and expressed his own unalterable attachment to the Union.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following as a committee to investigate the charge in relation to the sale of the Pennsylvania Bank building in Philadelphia: Messrs. Florence, Macay, Gilman, Scales, and Waldron.

The consideration of the volunteer bill was then resumed.

SENATE.—Mr. Gwynn's resolution of inquiry concerning the massacre of the California emigrants was passed.

MR. FOSTER commenced a Kansas speech.

HOUSE.—Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, from the minority of the committee, offered an amendment, as follows: "To retain that part of the bill providing for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defense of the frontiers of Texas; but, instead of authorizing the President to accept the services of four regiments of volunteers for the purpose of quelling the disturbances in Utah and for the protection of the supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities, to add to the present military establishment one regiment of dragoons and two regiments of infantry to serve for two years."

The amendment was rejected—yeas 43, nays 143.

The bill for five regiments of volunteers was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by 128 against 74, and then passed by 124 against 73.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—*See above.*

THE SENATE.—*See above.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—*See above.*

